THE BEAVER ARGUS.
Wednesday, May 25, 1864.
D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.
Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, May 4th, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$63,270 46
Same under protest	100 00
U. S. 6-20 6 per cent. coupon bonds	95,150 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. treas. notes	4,850 00
U. S. 6 per cent. legal tender	200 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other banks	26,917 57
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	25,361 87
	5,164 37
Coin in vault	1 41
Protest account	
	$242,774 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$115,400 00
Notes in circulation	920 00
Due depositors	117,091 77
Due the Commonwealth	1,888 49
Contingent funds	2,303 85
Dividends unpaid	5,170 52
	$242,774 68

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1864.

T. M. McCOMB, Notary Public.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, Administrator of the estate of David Scott, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, Administrator of the estate of George A. Hunter, dec'd.

The final account of James Ansley, Administrator of the estate of John Ansley, dec'd.

The final account of James Mackall and Mary Calhoun, Executors of the last will and testament of George Calhoun, dec'd.

The final account of William H. Frazier, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Hoge, dec'd.

First and final account (personal) of Robt. Cook, Administrator of the estate of James Cook, dec'd.

First and final account of P. M. Kerr, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Wilson, dec'd, who was Executor of the will of Samuel Wilson, sr., dec'd.

First and final account of Margaret Remler, Adm'x of the estate of Geo. Remler, dec'd.

The accounts of Dr. P. M. Kerr, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Wilson, dec'd., also, as Guardian of Samuel Conley and Ann Eveley, minor heirs of Nicholas Conley, dec'd.

The final account of James Warnock, Guardian of James R. Todd, minor son of James Todd, dec'd.

The account of Wm. W. Irons, Guardian of Margaret Irons, minor daughter of John Irons, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Platt, Guardian of Martha Herring, minor daughter of William Herring, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. K. Boden, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Scott, dec'd.

The final account of James Allison, Executor of the last will and testament of Octavia B. Allison, dec'd.

The final account of John G. Bentel, Administrator of the estate of Craig Bartley, dec'd.

The final account of Robert Baker, Administrator of the estate of Chas. Baker, dec'd.

The account of Helena Lamplright, Administratrix of the estate of Adam Lamplright, dec'd.

Final account of D. S. Marquis, Executor of the last will of Dr. Smith Cunningham, dec'd., who was acting Executor of the last will of Dr. Oliver Cunningham, dec'd.

The account of John Boswell and Benjamin Bedilion, Executors of the last will and testament of George Boswell, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Nicholson, Executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Coel, dec'd.

The account of Jos. P. Bayless, Adm'r. of the estate of Albert Feezle, dec'd.

The guardianship account of J. G. Bentel, Guardian of Henry Holland, minor son of Leonard Holland, dec'd.

The Guardian account of J. G. Bentel, Guardian of Christian B. Holland, minor son of Barbara Holland, dec'd.

The guardian accounts of Robert E. Moody, Guardian of Joseph and David R. Whitehill, minor children of James Whitehill, dec'd.

The account of Robert Scott and David Reed, Executors of the last will and testament of John Scott, dec'd., who was Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Beck, dec'd.

The final account of John Lucker, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Scanright, dec'd.

The account of Emmet Anderson, Guardian of Mary Jane Clark, minor daughter of John Clark, dec'd.

The account of William Irons, Guardian of Henry Davis, minor son of Alexander Davis, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Register.

Beaver, May 4th, '64.

LICENSE NOTICE.

LIST of applicants for License at June Term, 1864.

INNS OR TAVERNS!

Henry Bimber	Phillipsburgh boro,
Michael Kemp	Rochester boro,
William Johnston	do do
R. R. Baker	Economy,
Mack Johnston	Hanover tp,
Andrew Sweauy	Greene tp,
Daniel Barnard	New Brighton boro,
David Johnston	Big Beaver tp,
Henry Ankeny	Bridgewater bor
A. J. Cook	Darlington bor.
George Proudley	Bridgewater bor.
John S. Anderson	Rochestar boro.
B. B. Marker	New Brighton.

TO SELL LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN ONE QUART, WITH OTHER GOODS.

John Aber	Fairview, Ohio tp,
Wm. Breitenstein	Economy tp,
Peter Angel	Bridgewater bor,
Geo. G. Speyerer	Rochester boro.
Simon Cottom	Economy tp,
F. Le Goullen	Phillipsburg.
John S. Dickey	Bridgewater

may11,'64 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

Estate of Jas. Carothers, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JAMES CAROTHERS, late of Greene twp., Beaver county, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBT. WHITEHILL, Executor,
apr13'64 Hanover tp.

Trial List for June Term, 1864.

James Collins & Co.,	vs.	W. M. Shirts, et al
Commonwealth use,	"	John Duff's Executor
Lukens & Beeson,	"	Darlington M E church
John H. Camp,	"	Wm. Alexander, Jr.

May 2 1864 M. WEYAND, Prothy

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 70 cents per square (ten lines or less) for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and to long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 21. Beaver, Wednesday, May 25, 1864. Established 1818

[The war poetry has produced few, if any, more touching poems than that which follows, and which is illustrated in "Harper's Weekly."]

April 20, 1864.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

Three years ago to-day
We raised our hands to Heaven,
And on the rolls of muster
Our names were thirty-seven.
There were just a thousand bayonets,
And the swords were thirty-seven,
As we took the path of service,
With our right hands raised to Heaven.

Oh, 'twas a gallant day,
In memory still adored,
That day of our sun-bright nuptials
With the musket and the sword!
Shrill rang the fifes, the bugles blared,
And beneath a cloudless Heaven
Twinkled a thousand bayonets,
And the swords were thirty-seven.

Of the thousand stalwart bayonets
Two hundred march to-day:
Hundreds lie in Virginia swamps,
And hundreds in Maryland clay!
And other hundreds, less happy, drag
Their shattered limbs around,
And envy the deep, long blessed sleep
Of the battle-field's holy ground.

For the swords—one night, a week ago,
The remnant, just eleven,
Gathered around a banqueting board
With seats for thirty-seven;
There were two limped in on crutches,
And two had each but a hand
To pour the wine and raise the cup
As we toasted "Our Flag and land!"

And the room seemed filled with whispers
As we looked at the vacant seats,
And, with choaking throats, we pushed aside
The rich but untasted meats:
Then in silence we brimmed our glasses
As we rose up—just eleven,
And bowed as we drank to the loved and dead
Who had made us THIRTY-SEVEN!

General Forrest and his Family.

A Knoxville correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writing under date of April 19th, gives the pedigree of the Forrest family, from which it seems that they have all been trained as slave-drivers and women-whippers, and that the massacre at Fort Pillow was but the legitimate result of a brutal education. The correspondent says:

These Forrests, the oldest of whom Gen. Bedford Forrest, has by this and other atrocities obtained such a record of infamy, were all negro traders.

There were four brothers—Bedford, who kept a negro pen for five years before the war, on Adams street in the rear of the Episcopal church, Memphis; John, a cripple and gambler, who was jailor and clerk for Bedford; Bill Forrest, an extensive negro-trader at Vicksburg; and Aaron Forrest, general agent and souldriver to scour the country for his other brothers. They accumulated large sums of money in their nefarious trade, and Bedford won by that and other influences a natural promotion to a brigadier in the woman whipping, baby-stealing Confederacy. He is about 50 years of age, tall, gaunt, sallow-visaged, with a long nose, deep set, black, snaky, eyes, full black beard without a monstache, and hair worn long. He usually wore, while in the "nigger" trade in Memphis, a stove-pipe hat worn on the back of head at an angle of forty-five degrees. He was accounted mean, vindictive, cruel and unscrupulous.—He had two wives, one white, the other colored (Catharine) by each of whom he had two children. His "patriarchal" wife and his colored wife had frequent quarrels or domestic jars.

The slave pen of old Bedford Forrest, on Adams street, was a perfect horror to all negroes far and near.—His mode of punishment a refractory slave was to compel four of his fellow slaves to stand and hold the victim streched out in the air, and then Bedford and his brother John would stand, one on each side, with long, heavy bull whips, and cut up their victims until the blood trickles to the ground. Women were often stripped naked, and with a bucket of salt water standing by, in which to dip the instrument of torture, a heavy leather thong, their backs were cut up until the blistors covered the whole surface, the blood of their wounds mingling with the briny mixture to add torment to the infliction. One slave man was whipped to death by Bedford, who used a trace-chain doubled for the purpose of punishment. The slave was secretly buried, and the circumstances was only known to the slaves of the prison, who only dare to refer to the circumstance in whispers.

Such are the appropriate antecedents in the character of the monster who murdered in cold blood the gallant defenders of Fort Pillow.

A DAY'S MARCH.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Right above our heads blazed the overpowering sun. We looked up piteously at the glaring sky, hoping in vain to see some friendly cloud interpose in our behalf, and cast a generous shadow over our panting columns. But nothing save the clear blue of interminable space, unrelieved by a single cloud, and emblazened by the scorching sun, met our despairing eyes. Still we marched on, our blouses saturated with perspiration, and our temples throbbing painfully amid the tramp of a thousand brogans. Each one of the innumerable straps which complete the harness of a soldier seemed to sink gradually into our burning flesh. We dare not drop from the ranks and stretch our wearied limbs on the yellow grass, or we would famish for water, as none had been seen for many a weary mile, so still we moved on.—Beside me walked a pale, slender young fellow, whom the boys had christened "gentle Joe," doubtless on account of his mild disposition. Joe and I had been great friends since he had been transferred along with some eight or ten others, some six months previous. He was a meek little fellow, and as a matter of course was tyranized over by the rest. I often met him about camp, and eventually took an interest in him, and protected him as far as lay in my power, from imposition, and, indeed, one day rescued him from the hands of a drunken rascal, who, with an iron ramrod, was about to impose summary punishment on poor Joe, because, forsooth, the little fellow had declined visiting the quartermaster's tent, for the purpose of realizing a canteen of whiskey. After this I made an attempt to have him transferred into our mess, and to his evident joy, succeeded. Here, under my protection, Joe seemed perfectly happy; for, though in action he was as brave as the bravest, he appeared to have a mortal fear of the rough ways of the men. His modesty formed a capital subject for the witty, and I would often see him turn scarlet at some rough joke. He was very fond of me, however, and by many a little incident of self sacrifice I knew the patient affection of "gentle Joe."

But to return to our march. As I said, I was dragging my weary limbs along beside my friend, who, in spite of my own suffering, inspired me with pity. His eye-balls were turned painfully towards the lids, his lips dry, cracked and bleeding, were drawn tightly across his teeth; his knapsack hung flapping from his narrow shoulders; and but one drop of sweat rolled down his cheek—a drop of mortal agony, pressed from an unwilling brain. Yet he bore up, and his hurrying feet still echoed to the thousands around. On, on we tramped; our clothes powdered, our beard gray, and our lungs stinging with the hateful dust. Anon an unfortunate falling in convulsions by the way, and the surgeon bending over him in piteous helplessness, for his flask is long empty, were the only interruptions in our monotonous march. But no signs of commiseration disturbed the dogged expression of the grim faces that passed. All feelings, all senses were lost in one of intense thirst. No familiar shout greeted the colonel as he rode along the line, trying with ghastly smiles to cheer his men, or with husky voice and swollen tongue to venture a melancholy joke. Even the dumb stones received no curse as they struck the soldiers foot as he went stumbling on.

"Let me take your musket, Joe," said I, fearing he would sink down.—But he shook his head and staggered on.

"Will you give me that gun?" I resumed, after he had taken a few more wild steps, reeling like a drunken man.

"I can carry it, Tom," he answered looking up gratefully. I saw it was useless to ask him, as the brave little fellow would never have relinquished it; and it was evident that both he and his musket must soon fall unless he was relieved. Therefore, I unslung my knapsack, and leaving it in my tracks, took the piece from his shoulder. We had hardly gained another mile before my head began to whirl, and the glittering bayonets ahead seemed a flickering sheet of flame.—I felt myself staggering.

"Here, Tom, I have some water, drink!"

"Water! I must be delirious, or are you mocking me? No, Joe never does that. But he did not drink—then, he cannot have it. Joe, Joe, where is the water?"

"Here, Tom, in my canteen."

"Then, for God's sake drink yourself, for I won't," I answered, determined he should not sacrifice the last drop of life at the altar of friendship. I dropped both muskets, in hope they would relieve me; it was in vain, for after a few random strides I became insensible.

I was awakened by a grateful drop of water trickling down my throat.—"More," I gasped, as I opened my eyes, and distinguished the form of a man kneeling beside me. The canteen was placed to my lips, and as I drained it to the last drop, I recognized my "good Samaritan" in the form of "gentle Joe." I felt somewhat revived, and regained my feet.

"Come, Joe."

But he made no attempt to move, sitting motionless, embracing his knees, and watching me intently.

"Are you going, Tom?" he said, vacantly.

"Of course we will both die if we stay here. Come on."

"Good bye, Tom," he said, while an almost angelic expression of love lit up his face. I stood confounded;—was he crazy? Then, for the first time, the truth flashed upon my bewildered senses. I had taken his last drop of water, and he was famishing. I turned to him in an agony of remorse. He was lying upon his back, with his eyes closed. I knelt beside him, and placed my hand on his temple; he slowly opened his great brown eyes. "Joe, friend, how do you feel?" He answered faintly:

"Kiss me, Tom."

Poor fellow—his mind wanders, thought I.

"Come, now, let me carry you," I said, but he made no signs of consciousness. I seized his hand, but it was cramped and stiff. I laid my hand on his temple, but his pulse beat no more. I raised the dead hand to my lips and kissed it, for he was dead. I took a small gold chain from his neck, as a memento, and taking off my blouse, covered the face of "gentle Joe," and reeled onward.

* * * * *

In my convalescence I bethought me of the chain. Taking it from my pocket, I examined it as well as my tears would let me. Attached to the chain was a small locket, enclosing an ambrotype of a girl—Joe's sweetheart, perhaps, poor girl! or more likely his sister, as she greatly resembles him. I took the picture from the locket, in hopes of finding the name, nor was I mistaken, for upon the back was pasted a piece of paper, upon which was written:

"Any one who finds this after I am killed, will please send it to my mother, Mrs. ——, living at ——

JOSEPHINE."

A VILLAIN AT THE END OF HIS ROPE.—A wounded field officer, just from Fredericksburg, states that those among our wounded who had their arms with them upon entering that city, were persuaded by Mr. Slaughter, the rebel Mayor, that their retaining their arms terrified the inhabitants, who were anxious to nurse and feed the wounded, and induced them to store their muskets, &c., in a house designated by the Mayor. No sooner was this done, however, than the *sympathising, chivalrous "Virginian"* showed his true colors. Assisted by several citizens, he conveyed the arms into the hands of some of the guerrilla inhabitants of the place, who succeeded in thus securing some thirty-five of our wounded, as they wandered at night through the more unfrequented streets searching for food and shelter, and marched them off in squads to the nearest rebel pickets.

Slaughter, Larce, Kelley, and Smith and others who aided Slaughter, were arrested and are now in jail.

Mayor Slaughter is well known to that portion of the army who formerly occupied Fredericksburg (and to the Union refugees from that vicinity) as a vindictive, unscrupulous rebel; his persecutions, at that time, of the Union inhabitants were well established, but policy prevented him receiving his deserts. This last outrageous act cannot, however, be overlooked. His cup of iniquity is now full. The bleeding forms of hundreds of our noble defenders cry to us for vengeance upon his head. Let it come speedily and be effectual.

General Grant in Camp.

A letter writer has been furnished by a military friend, who had passed some days at the headquarters while in Culpepper, with an account of his visit and of the habits of the Lieutenant General. The details which he gives relate to the personal habits of Gen Grant. They mark and individualize the man with whom rests so much of the power to affect for weal or woe the future of his country. Gen Grant, says the writer, messes with his staff in a house in the village, and at his table sits familiary every member of his military family. The expenses of the mess are divided among the ten, (of equal proportions exactly, but in a manner that is satisfactory to all. There is not the slightest attempt at show or parade in the furniture and equipage; everything is for use and economy of trouble and space. The crockery is scanty and of the plainest, and the fare, though sufficient in quantity, is just as homely as that of any thrifty and careful mechanic in your city. A chop with a cup of coffee for breakfast; a bit of roast beef with potatoes and "hard tack," confronting a dish of pork and "greens," served for the five o'clock dinner, which was concluded without pastry or dessert; a cup of tea and a bit of bread and butter at half past eight o'clock, finished up the day.—The beds are simply camp cots, some with and others without matresses; and all the toilet apparatus anywhere visible were a few tin basins, a moderate supply of towels, a bit of looking glass, and a horn comb. At the table neither distilled liquor nor wine is permitted. The General will not have either about him, for his own or others' use.

The inventory of the General's baggage when he made his brilliant campaign in the rear of Vicksburg, is, I take it, well remembered—a briar wood telescope and a tooth brush. In what relates to personal adornment, and outside of the necessity of eating and drinking, personal comfort, he has not greatly enlarged his possessions. His three stars indicate his exalted rank, but to say nothing of the charm which, in soldiers' eyes, these glittering marks of rank possess, I doubt if there is a commissariat officer in his army who is as plainly clad as he. His clothes are worn threadbare, and despite the steady brushing of his servant, they will have an untidy look, due no doubt, to the general's habit of going everywhere and seeing everything for himself. The General understands the relation between cleanliness and godliness; but in his opinion practically evinced, there is as much of either in a flannel shirt as in one of linen of drawing room immaculateness.

General Grant never swears. No man in his camp ever heard him give utterance to profanity in any of its many forms. He rarely laughs, either; but he has a sort of grim humor which is not without its effect. It is related as a part of the gossip of "the front," that an officer attached to the quartermaster's department of his army, wanted one wet day to consult with the General in chief. He is a believer in the old regime, and practiced what, under McClellan, he was taught. He had a half a dozen miles to go, more or less, so he ordered out his close carriage and as it was likely that night would come before he could return, the lamps were trimmed and hung outside of the driver's seat.—Then with an escort of twelve dragoons, he started happy no doubt, that he was proof against the descending rain. Approaching Culpepper, he met an ordinary looking man on horseback, attended only by an orderly.

As he passed, he recognized the Lieutenant General, who, in spite of the rain, was making his usual round, in his usual modest way. To descend from his carriage and salute his chief was but the work of a moment; but Grant, irritated by the style and pretention of his officer, was in no hurry to see him gain the shelter of his carriage roof again. "Walk around with me a little," said the General, "I want to talk with you awhile." With polished boots and unexceptionable kids Mr. Quartermaster did as he was bidden; and with a touch of that grimness to which I have referred, the General led him through some of the muddiest parts of the road, and did not release him till he was wet to the skin—as wet as the General himself. He was then dismissed with an admonitation that will be remembered though it was interlarded with no oath.

A Clergyman in Maine, who was opposed to mirth in Sunday-school, offered to address the children and show they could be entertained seriously. The following dialogue ensued:—

"Children, I am now going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?"

No answer.

"Can any one—those large girls—tell me who Peter was?"

"I can," said a little fellow in the further corner.

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now, you come up on the platform beside me, and stand up in this chair, and tell those large girls who Peter was."

Jimmy did as he was told, and in the shrill voice of childhood repeated:

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her."

At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school, and Mother Goose's poem appreciated.

Riding at Midnight.

The horse knows his way home, candle or no candle, therefore I let him find it for himself; and I give this word of advice to nervous, inexperienced riders, that they take too much upon themselves when they snatch at the bridle, as they do. When you worry your horse by pulling at the curbrien (the curb itself is altogether a wrong thing) you distract his proper business. He is a better judge than you can be as to the distance his nose should be from the road, so that he may see it to advantage. It is quite a mistake to hold up his head,—the darker the night, the more freedom you should give him. Besides this, the horse finds his way at night as much by the ear as by the eye.—Even in broad day it is greatly by the hearing that the dog so, and at night the other senses are quickened when the perceptions of night are at fault. The horse on an accustomed road, knows perfectly what sort of echo it is that should come from every well-known wall and fence—from the boarding of the barn, or from the walls of a gravel pit—and he understands also the no-echo when the road runs by the side of an expanse of water. In a still winter's night sound travels twice its statute distance. So it is that, in such a night, the farm-yard dogs will bay one another across the country at a distance at which thunder is not heard. My horse, it is likely, hears the bark of his own friend, the home-dog, miles before his rider begins to listen for it. Then he is attentive to catch near sounds which tell him what is his exact distance from the ditch or hedge, on either side. The start of a rabbit in the woods, or the rustle of the sere leaves in the hedge, when the weasel or the rat rushes up the steep bank, are notices to him of his longitude upon the width of the road; and more to him than any other sound is the clink of his own four shoes upon the gravel road.

This music of the shoes, the charm of which is well understood by horsemen who are often homeward bound at night, has more meaning in it than may be imagined by those whose experiences are not of that order. If the sides of the road be soft, if they be heather or green banks, the clink of the shoe, on the hard road is, as one might say, an audible chart of the way, most serviceable; for if once you diverge upon the spongy sward, even a stone's throw, it may be long before you get again upon the beaten way home. This is not all: there is another kind of guidance which is welcome, and it comes often for the comfort of those who indeed are going right. This is what happens whenever the horseshoe, the hind shoe most often, brings a gush of sparks from a flint; for then I know that is right so far, although there may be flints on the turf by the roadside, yet as they are not beaten soil they put forth no sparks. It is true the lightning flash, once and again, which sheds a flare for a moment upon the forked boughs and trunks of the trees, may show a traveler his place; but not in the usual way that is done by the flint and steel of the horse's tread, which gives a good illumination over the entire width of the road. In a journey by night the momentary glare of a flash of lightning, with its roll of thunder, might be likened to the sudden waking up of deadened conscience, showing a man to his dismay, the reality of things in the midst of which he stands.

A Furlough for Thirty Days.

It will be gratifying to persons having friends wounded in the recent battles of the Wilderness, to learn that arrangements have been made that the wounded who are able to be so treated, are to receive a furlough for thirty days, while the great part of those who are fit to travel will be forwarded to the hospitals of their respective States. Friends having seen the names of the wounded in the daily papers, have gone to Washington for the purpose of seeking them in the hospitals, and have as yet met with but little success. Until lists are prepared from the particular hospital a friend or relative is in, it is useless to go to that city for information concerning him. As soon as possible full lists of the wounded will be published with the hospital designated. A large number have already gone home on furlough. This arrangement will work admirably, as heretofore, no matter what promises were made by their friends, the man must remain in the hospital. Relatives of wounded soldiers have plunged themselves to return the precious charge at the expiration of the time, if it was only for a few days; but military law knew no necessity for any such procedure; and petitioning and promises were unavailing. The giving the wounded soldier a furlough will do more towards restoring him to health in thirty days at home than sixty days would in the hospital. Not that he does not receive the same care, but when he is wounded, where his home is there his heart is, and when he longs for home all the care and attention bestowed upon him in the hospital avail but little. Let our boys in the field know that if they do their share in the contest on the field, that should they be disabled they can go home, it will do more towards defeating the rebels than a reinforcement of twenty thousand fresh troops.

A GREAT Sanitary Commission Fair

IN AID OF THE

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Will be open in Pittsburgh, during two weeks in the beginning of June.

The arrangements for the Fair are on the grandest scale. FIVE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS have already been erected, which, with others, will be filled with contributions of things useful, beautiful, curious and wonderful.

The Audience Hall will seat over 3000 persons, and will be open nightly, for Exhibitions and Concerts.

Among the entertainments will be Concerts by the celebrated GERMANIA BAND, of Philadelphia.

A Military Exhibition of HYATT'S CADETS, 100 in number.

The great GRATORIO of MESSIAH will be given, with 200 vocal and instrumental performers.

Magnificent TABLEAUX VIVANTS and ANTIQUE CONCERTS, and various unique and attractive entertainments are being prepared.

Premiums Worth Contending For.

The Marble and Stone Cutters of Pittsburgh offer a MONUMENT WORTH OVER $2000, to be given to the County of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio or Virginia, which shall donate to the Fair the largest aggregate amount, in proportion to population. The monument to be erected in the chief town of the County which shall gain it, to the memory of their brave soldiers slain in battle.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Society offers $500 in Money to the Agricultural Societies of the Country which shall donate the largest amount in Live Stock.

Allegheny County is excluded from competition for either premium.

Organize your County, Township and School District Committees, and apply to every doctor, lawyer, merchant, clerk, farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, laborer, woman and child, to give Money, Live Stock, Goods, Farm Products, Manufactures, Useful or Fancy Articles, Curiosities, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Sheep, Rocks, Maple Sugar, or anything which can be sold, or looked at, to swell the fund.

Let the WORKMEN in every Mill, Shop Coal-Bank, Furnace, Boat-Yard, Tannery, and of every trade, subscribe at least one day's labor, and send the proceeds to the Treasurer, with a liberal sum also from the employers.

Christian Duty, Humanity and Patriotism, alike call upon us to help our brave Soldiers, and our beneficence must be worthy of the cause and of a generous people.

Money to be sent to N. Holmes, Treasurer; Goods to Felix R. Brunot, or to the Chairman of the proper Committee, marked "Sanitary Fair." Send notice of shipment. Freight settled in Pittsburgh.

All the Rail Roads issue Excursion Tickets to the Fair.

By order of the Executive Committee,
FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1864.

List of Jurors.

Drawn for June Sessions 1864 commencing June 6th.

GRAND JURORS.

Big Beaver—Samuel Barnes, jr., Geo. Powers.
Freedom boro—N. P. Kerr.
Georgetown—James Todd.
Greene—Wm. R. Trimble.
Hanover—Wm. Yelton.
Harmony—John Berson.
Hopewell—George N. Baker, John R. M'Cune, Thos. M'Kee.
Industry—David Engle.
Moon—David W. Baker.
New Brighton—Jas. B. Anderson, John Bosswell Robr. Crilly.
New Sewickly—Henry Bright, Wallace J. Boggs, Christian Goehring.
Patterson—James Fife, (Foreman.)
Raccoon—John Cooper.
Rochester boro—Wm. Johnston.
Rochester tp—John J. Foster.
South Beaver—John Culbertson.

PETIT JURORS.

Beaver boro—Thos. M'Creary.
Big Beaver—John Davidson.
Borough tp—Garret M'Quillan, David M'Cready.
Brighton tp—Jesse Carothers.
Darlington—John Cane.
Economy—Hampton Nichols.
Frankfort—Robt. Stevent.
Franklin—Michael Deavenbaugh, F. T. Wilson.
Georgetown—T. S. Kirby.
Greene—Michael Christler, James M'Crady, James Cameron.
Hanover—Joseph Leeper.
Harmony—Sylvester Gayer.
Hookstown—Samuel M. Lawrence.
Hopewell—James Johnston.
Industry—T. P. Fleeson.
Moon—Wm. Burns, J. W. Johnston.
New Brighton—Alex. Fombelle, Francis D. Houlette, M. S. Johns.
North Sewickly—Henry R. Altar, Samuel Boots, John Robinson.
Ohio—Solomon Fouk, Thos. Moore, Robert Reed, J. B. Goodwin.
Pulaski—Charles Price.
Raccoon—Washington W. Shelish.
Rochester boro—H. W. Seely, Henry Woods.
Rochester tp—Alex. Davidson.
South Beaver—James W. Burns, Jas. Cowan.

A WATCHWORD.—The Buffalo *Express* has the following watchword and prayer for these momentous days:—

"Grant—Victory."

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS,

For Vice President,

ANDREW G. CURTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold to D. L. Imbrie, present Editor & Proprietor of the Beaver *Argus*, my accounts for Subscription, Advertising, &c., all those indebted will please call and settle with him. T. C. NICHOLSON.

REMOVAL.---The ARGUS OFFICE has been removed to the room over Dr. Cummins' Drug Store, nearly opposite our old office, where we may be found at all times, ready to attend to the wants of our friends and patrons. Entrance at the North side of the building

Militia Notice.

Members of Co. F, 14th Reg. P.V.M. are requested to meet in Beaver on the 1st day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their pay. Those who cannot conveniently attend can receive their pay at any subsequent time from the subscriber, as he will draw the pay of all who are not present who have signed the rolls.

J. S. RUTAN, *Captain.*

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.—It is gratifying to see so much energy displayed in the various branches of mercantile trade, and in no place have we a better example than in the establishment of James H. Stokes, New Brighton. His stock is very complete in the various articles of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Clothing. This being the season when persons wish to select their summer wear, we would refer them to this establishment, as we feel justified in saying that they cannot find a better, more complete, or well selected stock in Western Pennsylvania.

☞ The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Mr. F. A. Fortune, of Rochester, in another column of this days' paper.—Mr. F. has been very successful in the mercantile business since he established himself in this vicinity.—The secret of his success is—ADVERTISING—patronizing the printer.

The Reconstruction of the Union.

Growing out of some strange and undefined notions respecting the doctrine of centralization and the sovereignty of the individual States composing the Union, an idea has always prevailed to some extent, that, sooner or later, the Government must be wrecked upon some hidden rock.—Even great statesmen seem at some times to be oppressed with the fear that the United States was growing too rapidly in territory, in power and prosperity.

Aaron Burr was the first who conceived the idea of separating the Western States and Territories, and of forming them into a new and independent Republic. The Southern politicians have, for a long time entertained the belief the Union would fall to pieces, because they desired it, that their favorite institution of Slavery might be fastened and protected by a strong Government, and that the rest of the Union, would be organized into at least three separate Governments, of which the Middle States and New England would form one, North-Western States another, and the Pacific the third.

The ingenuity of the English with their cold, heartless selfishness, and hatred of free institutions, and jealousy of our overshadowing prosperity, together with the policy of the Slave Aristocrats of the South, aided by such men as Vallandigham, Woodward and a few others of the same kind, have been directed to this great and long cherished project, ever since the breaking out of the present rebellion. But it is certain that all the loyal States are bound together, not so much by the Constitution, but by a common interest, and by the glories of the past in which they have suffered together, and have triumphed over all obstacles and enemies that have hitherto beset their path, and they will be held together by the splendid prospects and hopes of the future.

The States have, each, their local interests, customs and tastes. But the nationality which, it was considerated, only existed in the imagination of the Americans, is the element which is paramount in all our affairs. Our nationality is entirely different from that of Austria, Prussia, Russia, Turkey or the Islands of Great Britain, where what appears to be a whole, is composed of various and dissimilar parts, not blended together only by the exercise of power. For instance, Russia is composed of Poles, Finns, Tartars, &c., which all retain their separate nationalities. In the Austrian Empire, they have the Hungarians, the Germans, Bohemians, &c. The Turkish Empire is composed of various nations, and in Great Brittain we know that the English, the Scotch, Welsh and Irish are not blended together in harmony. These nations are composed of conquered people, and held by despotic power against their will.

But in our great Republic we look in vain for such separate nationalities being forced together under one Government. We have the same language, institutions of learning, religion, commerce and society. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, New England, California, Illinois, &c., are all alike in their feelings and inclinations. The immense immigration from Europe has been swallowed up, and the vast mass of our population from all sources united into one body, and the effort to separate the States by imaginary lines, is vain.

We talk of the restoration of the Union. It is all an idle fallacy. The Union is one and indivisable. It needs no restoration, because it never ceased to exist, and has never been dissolved. The war is to prevent its dissolution, not to restore it, and the conclusion of the war will find the Union purged of the only really disturbing element it ever contained—Slavery. The mighty effort to rear up an Empire upon the basis of slavery is vain; for Providence has decreed that it shall not be, and it will never be again attempted.

If by the restoration of the Union be meant the re-establishment of slavery, the thing is now an impossibility. Slavery as an institution which was only tolerated by the loyal States, has rebeiled; Slavery as an institution has been crushed wherever the war has raged; Slavery as an institution acknowledges its doom to be from the moment of our triumph over treason and rebellion; Slavery as an institution is responsible for every drop of blood shed, and every life lost, and every atom of ruin, and every groan and tear from the bereaved, and for every dollar of the hundred of millions of dollars of debt incurred in this war. If Slavery, as an institution, could possibly survive such deeds as these, the deep and damning infamy resting on the Republic in consequence would be enough to sink it in eternal schemo.

Slavery, therfore, can never be restored. It has committed an unpardonable sin against God and man, and for its sins it has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced. Its punishment is death, for the crimes it has committed against humanity and liberty.

The visions of glory, of empire, of grandeur and dignity, which dazzle the eyes and led astray the rebel chiefs, will after the final overthrow of the rebellion and the eternal abolition of slavery, find no more dupes in this great Republic.

The Southern Slave Aristocrats had so long handled the power of the Government, that they began to persuade themselves that the whole republican fabric would disappear as by magic, at the fire of their guns. Vain delusion! They have tried the experiment and found out that the people who obeyed the Government, were a vast deal wiser and better than they that had always been masters of the Government. They seized upon about a third of the States with traitorous hands, and used them for murderous purposes. The Government is gradually recovering these, by destroying the rebellion, and this is the only restoration of the Union that ever can be.

The Union will be restored by the wisdom and firmness of the National Government, and by indomitable bravery and patriotism, and energy of our noble armies, and the war will close over a fabric of Republican Empire more glorious in all the elements of power and prosperity than existed before the conflict began. Then the world will see our Union, really one and indivisable for all time to come.—But it wants no assent from the powers of darkness at Richmond to effect a restoration of the Union. Slavery has no consent to give which would be worth receiving, for its power is forever gone. The talk about the restoration of the Union as it was, comes only from the lips of men who cannot see that the days when they kissed the feet of the slave power, are past. It may serve for a party rallying cry to cheat and deceive the men whose knowledge is exceedingly limited and who have no inclination or capacity to look further than they are instructed by selfish and unprincipled leaders. The loyal people of the free States have all the power and the will to forever crush Slavery and to put down treason, whether it rears its head in the South or the North, and will exercise and maintain the Union upon the true principles of human liberty against all their enemies.

The Situation.

It is interesting for those who hope and expect a speedy termination of the war, by the overthrow of the rebellion, to look at the situation of our armies and see, from the positions occupied, victories and conquests in the future, thus being enabled to speak with confidence, and also to give a reason for the hope that is in them.—The fight has, thus far, been for position. In order to conquer a people it is necessary to occupy and hold their territory or such parts of it as is found is most important to the enemy. Especially is this the case in the war in which we are engaged. The rebels have one third the number of inhabitants that we have, were better prepared for war, have a large extent of territory, furnishing abundant supplies and natural defences that add greatly to their strength. We might fight for a hundred years and not conquer, unless we cut off their supplies, possess their territory, their important positions, and destroy their communications and their resources. After three years of war we find our armies occupying positions that were deemed most important, and that promise good results in case we are enabled to profit from the advantages they give us.—The question has often been asked why the government dissipated its forces over so much territory, thereby weakening the strength of our armies. We have already answered the question, and will now refer to facts to sustain our position.

When Butler landed a large force in Louisiana, it was thought no good could come from the expedition, and that it was mere waste of force. The result of that expedition has been the capture of New Orleans, a considerable portion of Louisiana, Florida, a part of Texas and Arkansas. We have not only recovered a large extent of territory but also cut off the supplies of the enemy, and have really accomplished more from that expedition than we have in a dozen battles in Virginia. Having possession of the Gulf and the Mississippi, with their tributaries, we have access by water to the vital portions of the Confederacy. In addition to this, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana have been restored to their positions as States in the Union, and a Union sentiment enkindled among the people that is worth more than the return of the States. With a large force operating in that department, where every blow struck is felt throughout the Confederacy and where the means of operating effectively are so easily applied, we may expect still greater results. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi may yet be redeemed through the instrumentality of the operations in that department. Tennessee was the most important State to both parties, however, on account of its strategic position. We now hold every place of importance in the State, and holding them is almost certain death to the Confederacy. The South divided already, east and west, by our possession of the Mississippi is now partly divided north and south. The possession of Atlanta will complete this second subdivision. Gen. Sherman is making a triumphal march on Atlanta, and will most certainly capture it sooner or later. Atlanta once ours and all hopes of the Confederacy are gone. We already skirt the Confederacy around with our forces, holding its important places and our armies then in the centre separating east and west, north and south, severing their communications and preventing concentration, how long will it take to complete the work? Gen. Butler is within a few miles of Richmond, in possession of one of the most important connections with the South, where he can at any time march on the city or co-operate with our forces else where. Gen. Grant is gradually but surely advancing on the Capital of the Confederacy, dislodging and whipping their army as he advances. Richmond is now threatened from three or four different points, and will inevitably fall either from Grant, Butler, Sheridan or Sigel's forces. Their Capital gone their prestige is gone, and they have no suitable or available place to remove it to that would not soon share its fate. We hold their sea coast, their navigable rivers, harbors, manufacturing districts, agricultural and grazing districts, their railroads—their circumference and their centre. We have cut off their supplies, emancipated their slaves, ruined their finances, destroyed their resources, captured their munitions and defeated their armies. Our armies are advancing everywhere and their's retreating. We are every day taking some new position that renders our success more certain and easy. What have they to hope by continuance but overthrow, and as but success? Our situation is all that we could expect, and we now see the wisdom of the Government in the combinations, strategy and foresight that has given us that position.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 6:30 p.m.

This P. M. we have dispatches dated 8:30 A. M. from Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss was little over 600 wounded and 150 killed and missing.

Gen. Grant says probably our killed and missing and overstated.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he has pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston as far as Cassville, and there was skirmishing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps. The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

No reports have been received from Gen. Butler to day.

Maj. Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A *Tribune* correspondent states, that less than ten thousand new troops repulsed three divisions of Ewell's Corps. At three o'clock on Friday morning, Birney's, Crawford's and Russel's divisions advanced. The movement was so rapid and unexpected that the rebel picket line was captured almost to a man, and sweeping on until over two miles had been gained and hundreds of prisoners captured.

Prisoners state that Lee came with them across the Ny river, rode along their lines and addressed each telling them if they were to undertake a movement, which if successful, would be fatal to the Yankees, and adjured them to make it successful. He told them they were close to our rich stores and immense baggage, and that a determined assault would give them everything we possessed.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A *Times* special says there was no fighting since the rebel attack on our communication with Frederick-burg on Thursday. There is every reason to believe that Friday and Saturday's movements will be speedily found productive of important results.

A rebel lieutenant states that Lee's army numbered, before the battles, from eighty to ninety thousand, and that he has lost from twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand. He also says that the rebel army has plenty of provisions.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A *World's* correspondent says that in the event of Grant's flanking Lee, as he will eventually do, and that beyond peradventure a fact which even Lee himself admits by his undecided movements, the rebel army will fall back, contesting as it goes, and at every strong position, to the immediate vicinity of Lynchburg, which I now learn from a prisoner is being heavily fortified according to rebel camp rumor, and, will fight the main and decisive battles of the war there.

From Butler's Department.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The *Times'* correspondent with Gen. Butler says that the campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement, ending with a withdrawal from our advanced position to our entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, can't be regarded as a defeat. The object aimed at was fully attained, and was decided upon by Butler, even if his whole command had to be sacrificed. It was for the purpose of distracting the attention of the rebel forces garrisoning the outer defences of Richmond from the movement of Gen. Kautz upon the Danville and Piedmont railroad, as by the breaking of that communication every line of travel radiating from Richmond, by which Lee could receive supplies for his army, would be cut.

This correspondent says Gen. Heckman was captured in Monday's fight, while the *Herald* correspondent details, with particulars, how he and his command fought their way thro' the enemy's lines and rejoined our forces.

From Sigel's Department.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Tribune's* correspondent with Gen. Sigel says that the army left Woodstock on the 15th, marched eighteen miles, to New-market, fought the combined forces of Echoll's and Imboden, and returned to Strausburg, in forty-eight hours. The fight was commenced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Mt. Jackson, drawing him to Newmarket, where Gens. Echolls and Breckinridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel re-enforced our force. The rebels charged twice on our troops, the second charge being successful; but on reaching our second line they were met by seventeen pieces of artillery and a destructive infantry fire, almost annihilating the rebel first line. We charged in turn and drove them, but our batteries had to cease working to allow our charge, and the rebels, numbering two to our one, then drove us back, we loosing five guns. The retreat then commenced in good order and success across the Shenandoah, the bridge being burnt after crossing. Our loss is six hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing.

☞ Mr. E Allison will please accept our thanks for late Southern papers. Our thanks are also due to John H. Beighley, Esq., now in Washington, for favors received.

THE $300 CLAUSE.—Senator Morgan will introduce a bill repealing the three hundred dollar clause. The disposition of Congress is more strongly in favor of repeal than when the question was voted upon.

The New Militia Law of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of our readers, we will give an outline of the bill, which takes up some thirty-three pages printed matter. The bill bears date March 30, 1864, and provides First, That every able bodied white male citizen, resident in the State of the age of twenty-one and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, with the usual exemptions of idiots, lunatics, paupers, etc.

Second, Assessors shall annually and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment or valuation of real or personal property, record all names of those liable to duty, and place a certified copy in the office of the County Commissioners of each county in the State, and such record shall be deemed a *sufficient notification* to all persons whose names are thus recorded that they have been enrolled in the militia. When the roll is completed, assessors shall put up in public places notice similar to the United States enrollment.

Section third provides severe penalties for any assessor, clerk or commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties provided.

Section 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty, except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws of the commonwealth, in which case the Commander-in-chief shall order out, by *draft or otherwise*, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

Section 6 Every soldier ordered out for active duty by the proper authorities, who has not some able bodied substitute, shall serve, or pay the sum of seventy-five dollars within twenty-four hours from such time.—Exemptions are similar to those provided by the United States, service, giving members of the Legislature exemption while on duty, and fifteen days before and after the time of their actual term.

Section 64 provides for armories for companies.

Section 66. When a commander orders his company for military duty or for election of officers, he shall order one or more commissioned officers or privates to notify the men belonging to the company to appear at such time and place to every person whom he is ordered to notify; if he fails to do so, he shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 67 provides for time of notice at least four days previous to call—ten days for election, and when the company is paraded, the commanding officer shall verbally notify the men to appear at a future day not exceeding thirty days from time of such parade, which verbal notice shall be a sufficient warning.

Section 70 to section 81 provides for discipline, training, inspection and camp duty.

Section 82 to 91 provides for rosters, order'y books, rolls and returns.

Sec. 92, Provides for calling out the militia in case of war, invasion, insurrection, tumult, or riots. May order out divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or companies, or may order to be detached, parts or companies thereof, or any number of men to *be drafted therefrom*.

Section 93 provides for compensation, giving pay and rations same as United States Government.

Section 97 provides that proceedings and courts martial and courts of inquiry shall be conducted in all respects as provided for in the Army of the United States, and punishments as in like cases in said army. Provided that the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 98 provides that all penalties, not exceeding one hundred dollars, by summary conviction before any alderman shall be without exception or appeal.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, circumstances render it not impossible that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term of service; *And Whereas*, The example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag, and terminate the rebellion:

Now, therefore, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organization without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations, that may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government.—Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days.—The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty eighth.

By the Governor,

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ We understand from the Provost Marshal that a draft, to fill the deficiency of the 700,000 call, will take place to-day in New Brighton.

Louisiana a Free State.

[Proceedings of Convention from the New Orleans True Delta, May 12.]

On motion of Mr. Henderson the rules were then suspended to pass the report of the Committee on Emancipation to its third reading.

The previous question was then called and all debate cut off.

The Secretary commenced calling the yeas and nays on the adoption of the Emancipation Act, which provides that 'slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime after due conviction, be and are hereby forever abolished in Louisiana; and 2d, that this Legislature is forever prohibited from passing any law recognizing *property in man.*"

Mr. Abell wished to explain his vote, but as he was branching off into a speech he was called to order by the President, who said his remarks were insulting to the House, and he then voted "no!" in a very loud and energetic voice.

Mr. Campbell voted no! no! In a thundering tone of voice, adding; "In the name of the wronged people of Louisana, I vote no!"

Mr. Edwards said: "In the name of the people of Louisiana and freedom, I say yes!"

Mr. Thomas—I have long been in in favor of immediate emancipation. When this Convention was called I went before my constituents and told them my sentiments. They elected me by a large majority, and that I may neither violate my own conscience or the pledge I made to my constituents, unlike some others in this body, *I vote yes.*

Mr. Wells—For the good of the white as well as the black races, and for the honor of that flag, I vote yes.

Mr. Montamat explained that he had opposed it on the ground of compensation not being granted, but would vote yea.

On motion the rules were suspended to allow the President to vote.

President—I vote yea with all my soul.

The vote stood—yeas 72; nays 15.

In announcing the vote the President said: The first and second sections of the report having passed their third reading and been adopted, are now a part and parcel of the law of the land."

The announcement was received with great applause and loud cheers.

The House then, on motion, adjourned, and three cheers were given for the Free State of Louisiana.

NATIONAL SALUTE—ALL HAIL TO THE FREE STATE OF LOUISIANA!

At 12 o'clock to-day a national salute will be fired from the foot of Canal street, in honor of the passage of the organic act which forever abolishes slavery in the State of Louisiana, and places our noble State upon the Union "free list." We make this announcement beforehand, lest when they hear the thunder of the guns, our secession acquaintances should go wild with joy in the belief that Dick Taylor is coming to town. The passage of this ordinance is one of the grandest events of the times, and it is fitting that it should be duly celebrated—that the roar of artillery and glad shouts should make the welkin reverberate and ring with the thunders of power and the voices of joy. Louisiana is forever free. The fiat has gone forth, and the action of yesterday in the Convention is irrevocable.

The Forged Proclamation.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* says that the author of the forged proclamation has been found. His name is Joseph Howard, formerly a writer for the New York *Times*, and chiefly distinguished for his assiduity in dogging the Prince of Wales when in this country. He was also the author of the story about President Lincoln disguising himself in a Scotch cap while passing through Baltimore three years ago. He has made a full confession to Gen. Dix, and has been committed to Ft. Lafayette.

☞ The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse he and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay. It contains $180 worth of gold. It is in perfect preservation, having been guarded by its owner with the most religious care. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that five thousand dollars have already been offered for it; but to the Government, or to a historical society, it would be worth much more.

☞ The Mattapony river, in Virginia, watering the present battle-fields, gets its name, oddly, from four separate branches running southeastly. The southermost branch is called Mat, the next one Ta, the next Po, and the last Ny. In the forks of these syllabic streams the armies are enacting the bloodiest drama of the war. Spottsylvania is situated upon the Po, a stream which is only a few inches deep, ordinarily; and half a dozen yards wide. The North Anna river is about the size of Bull Run, and when swollen by rains is not fordable.

☞ The Steamer Massachusetts, which left Charleston on the evening of the 17th, arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. She reports no fighting at Charleston. The only attack made was by two Monitors on Ft. Sumter. The new Ironsides had not been in action lately.

☞ Gov. Seymour has directed the District Attorney to procure indictments against all who were engaged in the seizure of the offices of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

ALL loyal men who are in favor of sustaining the National Administration in the suppression of rebellion, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding election in their Townships and Seven P. M. in the Boroughs, to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in Beaver, on Monday, June 27th, to nominate candidates for the following offices, to-wit: President Judge, of the 17th Judicial District, Member of Congress, Assembly, Prothonotary, Commissioner, Poor House Director, Auditor, and three Trustees of Academy. The following resolution was passed by the County Committee at their last meeting:

Resolved, That the County Convention meet at 7 P. M. instead of 11 A. M. as heretofore and that the Chairman of the County Committee be instructed to call the Convention to order and preside until the Convention is permantly organized."

The several Townships and boroughs are entitled to Delegates as follows:

D. L IMBRIE, Ch'n
W. W. KERR, } Secs.
T. M. M'CORD. }

Borough	4	Industry	3
Bridgewater	2	Independence	4
Big Beaver	4	Marion	4
Brighton	3	Moon	4
Chippewa	4	New Brighton	4
Darlington	4	New Sewickly	4
Economy	4	North Sewickly	4
Fallston	3	Ohio	3
Franklin	2	Patterson	4
Freedom boro	2	Phillipsburg	4
Freedom dist	2	Pulaski	4
Greene	4	Rochester bor	4
Frankfort	4	Rochester tp	4
M'Guire	4	Raccoon	4
Hopewell	4	South Beaver	4

CANDIDATES will bear in mind, that in announcement to insure insertion, must be accompanied with the money. Congress, Assembly and Prothonotary, $3; Commissioner, $2; Auditor, &c., $1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of the following persons as candidates for the different offices named below, subject to the decision of the Convention:

Congress,
THOS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver.

Assembly.
M. S. QUAY, Beaver.
SAM'L B. WILSON, Beaver.
SAMUEL CAUGHEY, South Beaver.
T. J. CHANDLER, Rochester.

County Commissioner.
JOHN R MOHLER, Moon.
JAMES M'CALLISTER, Hopewell.
JOHN C. CHRISTY, Raccoon.
JOSEPH A. FLEMING, Hopewell.
JOSEPH IRONS, Hopewell.

Trustees of Academy.
D. L. DEMPSEY, Beaver.
D. P LOWRY, Beaver.
JONATHAN WRENN, Boro' tp.
I. C. WILSON, Beaver.
A. R. MOORE, Beaver.
N. M'CORMICK, Brighton tp.

Union Cavalry vs Rebel Cavalry

I heard a rebel Captain, whom we captured, say that at the commencement of the war they could whip us, but that now we whipped them all the time, no matter how they fought. Gen. Sheridan is very popular with the new command, and expects to achieve great things with them this summer campaign. If this statement could furnish horses for a large number that are dismounted, would have the finest command of any army.

On being asked if he was satisfied with his command, and with the conduct of the Eastern cavalry, the General quietly replied, "Perfectly, perfectly. They have done splendidly. I could have wished for nothing better." General Sheridan is an eagle in the right man in the right place. He is, without exception, the best cavalry commander the Army of the Potomac has ever had. He is quick to perceive and bold to execute and has already won the entire confidence of his command.

MAYHEM.—A case of preposterous depravity came to our notice yesterday when visiting the Mayor's office, which was that of a boy about six years old who was charged in the information made, with mayhem. It is alleged that the youthful Nero, in coming enraged with a little playmate of his junior by two years, actually punched its eye out with a rusty nail, and, not content with this, the young demon was deliberately proceeding to put out the other eye, when the little victims' screams brought assistance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the offender, but his parents spirited him off to the country before officers had time to secure him.—*Pitts. Com.*

☞ When General George A Stuart, formerly of Baltimore, was captured and brought to Gen. Hancock, the latter proffered his hand to his prisoner. Stuart, with a ridiculous assumption of dignity, refused the civility and replied, that "Under the circumstances his feelings did not permit him to shake hands." Hancock's response, keen, but courteous, was—"It is only under the circumstances of your being a prisoner that I offer my hand."

SHERMAN'S STRATEGY.—An intelligent rebel colonel, who was brought into Nashville a prisoner, says that the Federal strategy had been the most brilliant of the war—that they were taken completely unaware, and that if the rebel Gen. Johnston had remained in his position twenty hours longer his entire army, would have been captured. This statement is corroborated by the most reliable testimony from the front.

☞ Gov. Andrews pays a graceful tribute to the memory of Gen. Stevenson of Massachusetts. He says: "The soldier has died content, who has fallen in the arms of Victory, amid the grateful tears of a people whose liberties he has helped to save by his valor, his devotion and his blood."

☞ General Kilpatrick, who was recently wounded in the battle of Resaca, passed through Cincinnati on Saturday, en route for New York.

Circular No. 46.

STATE OF PENNSYLVAIA.
Office of A.A. Pro. Marshal General,
Harrisburg, May 7, 1864.

I. The different Boards of Enrollment, Western Division, Pa., are required to immediately proceed to execute the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes" approved Feb. 14, 1864:

II. They will at once appoint the necessary enrolling officer for their respective district, with instructions

1: To enroll all persons whose names have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer in previous enrollments.

2: All persons who shall arrive at the age of 20 years before the draft.

3: All aliens who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens.

4: All persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in the service for two years during the present war.

5: And all persons exempted under provisions of the 2d section of the enrollment act approved Mar 3, 1863, but not exempted under the provisions of the act approved Feb. 24, 1864.

III. The Boards of Enrollment will also at once proceed to strike from the enrollment, upon satisfactory proof.

1: The names of all persons who have arrived at the age of 45 years.

2: The names of all persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for the service.

3: The name of such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

4. The names of such persons as have served in the military or naval service two years or more during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom;

IV. To the end that all persons interested may have notice; and the object in view (a complete and accurate revised enrollment) promoted, I am directed to publish the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th paragraph of this order in the authorized newspapers of this district.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Capt & Pro. Marshal, 24th Dist., Pa.
New Brighton, Pa., May 9, '64.

DR TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—More testimony! this is to certify that for the last five years I have used in my family Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, and in every instance have found it fully equal to his recommendations. I have found it to give almost instantaneous relief in cases of toothache, croup, bilious colic, sore throat, pain in the chest and back, and rheumatism, and I cheerfully recommend its trial to every one afflicted with any of the above-named diseases.

JAMES H. WARNER.
HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 10th, 1861.
Sold by all druggists. Office, Cortland St., New-York.

☞ Edward A. Pollard of the Richmond *Examiner*, author of a Rebel History of the war, was a passenger in the prize steamer Greyhound when captured; also a woman reported to be Belle Boyd, but the identity of the latter with the famous Rebel spy is doubtful. The future destination of Pollard and this woman will be fixed by the United States authorities.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* announces that Mr. W. Shanks, the able correspondent of the New York *Herald* lost his life at Resaca. The private telegram communicating this sad intelligence says: "He was killed instantly in Logan's breastworks on Sunday."

☞ Mr. Sam Medary, the editor of The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, was arrested on Saturday by a U. States Marshal and taken to Cincinnati.

☞ Dr. Thos. Donehoo, late of Wellsville, Ohio, having located in Beaver, will receive calls at his office in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel, in this place.

Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

Flour per bbl.			$7 00
do " 100 lbs			3 75
Dried Apples per bushel			1 75
do Peaches	"	"	3 50
Wheat	"	"	1 40
Corn	"	"	1 20
Rye	"	"	1 00
Oats	"	"	75
Barley	"	"	
Clover Seed,	"	"	8 00
Timothy Seed,	"	"	3 00
Flax Seed,	"	"	3 00
Beans,	"	"	2 75
Potatoes,	"	"	80
Onions,	"	"	1 00
Corn Meal,	"	"	1 25
Eggs,	"	dozen	15
Butter,	"	lb	25
Hams,	"	"	18
Shoulders,	"	"	15
Sides,	"	"	16
Tallow,	"	"	10
Lard,	"	"	16
Candles,	"	"	16
Soap,	"	"	10
Molasses,	"	Gallon	1 00
Carbon Oil,	"	"	70

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his residence on Third Street a House and Lot. The improvements are a Brick House 50 feet front by 36 feet deep containing 10 rooms and Store Room, Cistern, Wash House, Stable, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., &c.

Also, Sixty acres first rate land, 4 miles below Beaver, unimproved, standing with excellent White Oak Timber, one mile from the Ohio river.

Also, a lot containing 12 acres, one mile from Beaver, enclosed with a board fence suitable for a Gardnerer or Nurseryman. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. Titles indisputable.

May 24, '64. ROB'T. M'CREERY.

Trial List for June Term, 1864.

James Collins & Co., vs. W. M. Shirts, et al
Commonwealth use, " John Duff's Executor
Lake & Beeson, " Darlington M E church
John H. Camp, " Wm. Alexander, Jr.

May 2, 1864. M. BEYARD, Proth'

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, May 16, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:50 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,		9:30 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	"	"	8:50 P. M.
6:54 P. M.	"	"	8:05 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,		7:40 A. M.
3:50 P. M.	"	"	6:20 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	"	Rochester	2:20 P. M.
1:00 A. M.	"	"	2:10 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:42 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:33 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
New Castle "	3:05 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Allianee Accom.	2:10 P. M.	3:33 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:40 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
4th " "	6:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	6:30 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	1:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

Third Arrival of Spring Goods,

Information for every body free of charge.

Just Opened

at Fortune's New Store

IN ROCHESTER, PA.

2 cases best Make fast color calico at 18¢

1 case ¾ fine bleached muslin at 15

LAWNS,

CHALLIS,

VELOURS,

SHEPARD'S PLAIDS,

DELAINES,

And a full line of Plain Black and Second Mourning Dress Goods.

Cheaper than ever.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

Lasting Congress Gaiters,
" Balmoral "
Morocco " Boots

And a large assortment of children's shoes, very cheap.

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES and RIBBONS' in GREAT VARIETY.

Men and boys' Hats and Caps. Sun Umbrellas.

Silk, Cotton or French Gingham

And a large assortment of

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS opening WEEKLY.

Give us a call before buying and examine our stock and prices.

All goods Warranted to give satisfaction.

Remember the Place

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

In The Diamond

OF

ROCHESTER, PA.

ICE CREAM SALOON In Bridgewater.

THE subscriber has fitted up, in an elegant and modern style, for an ICE CREAM SALOON, his house on the corner of Bridge and Mulberry Streets.

Cakes and Confectionaries,

of all kinds, constantly kept on hand. ORDERS FOR ICE PROMPTLY FILLED.

May 25, 1864—tf FREDERICK WALZ.

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONARY, an

ICE CREAM SALOON,

in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

may25,'65 FRED'K. WALTERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias and Fieri Facias and Vanditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1864,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of in and to the following piece or parcel of land in Moon township, Beaver county, Pa, bounded on the north and west by land of Saml. Usselton, on the south and east by land of William Elliott and Thomas Doty, containing about ten acres, all cleared and under fence, on which are erected a two story brick house, a small frame house and frame barn. Some fruit trees on the premises.—Well of good water at the door.

Seized and taken in execution as the property Amariah Hendrickson and Jane, his wife, at the suit of Belinda Usselton.

No. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that tract or piece of land situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the north-west corner of the tract thence by land formerly of Thomas Stratton, north 3 degrees east, 161 6-10 perches to a post; thence by land formerly of Samuel Adams, north 87 degrees east, 106 perches to a post; thence by land formerly of John Hill, north 3 degrees west, 161 6-10 perches to a post; thence by land formerly of Jonathan Hill, south 3 degrees west, 106 perches to a post, the place of beginning; containing 100 acres, more or less, about 70 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling) and a hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract with opening near the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Fiffe at the suit of Mary Hazen, executrix of the last will and testament of Benj. Hazen, dec'd.

No. 3. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described property situated in Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Harrison street, east by lot of John Karcher, south by Front or River street, and west by lot of Michael Camp; on which is erected one large three story brick house, 21x46 feet in length and breadth, containing 15 rooms, with cellar underneath, a well of good water at the door; also one large frame stable. The above described premises used and occupied by defendant as a hotel.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Camp at the suit of George Philip Smith.

No. 4. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., beginning on the east side of Panther lane, adjoining lands of Lewis Reno, running thence along the east side of said lane, north westwardly 75 feet to a corner, thence at right angles to said lane north-eastwardly, 110 feet to a corner, thence parallel with said lane, south-eastwardly 75 feet to a corner, thence at right angles south-westwardly, 110 feet to Panther lane, at the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, also coal house and out-buildings; fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Carpenter and Lucinda Carpenter, his wife, at the suit of Wm. H. Smith.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

☞ Purchasers are required to pay all Stamp duties.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Rochester, may17, '64.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution, of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulation as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as section eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office Secretary of Commonwealth
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JOANNAH DUNGAN, dec'd, late of Frankfort Springs, Beaver co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MORRISON,
may25'64—6w. Executor.

U.S. 10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the fist days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accured interest in coin—(or in United State notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or received them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.—As these Bonds are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION, their value is increased form one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax leivies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment; while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sum from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $768,905,100. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal years will be $45,337,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over 100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United State Treasury untill March 20, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agent of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

may11'64—inside 3 m.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved *nisi*.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of John M. Lukens, dec'd., of Rochester boro. Mary Lukens, Adm'rx.

Amount of sum $240, decreed to be retained by widow of Benj. M'Gaffick, deceased. Jesse M'Gaffick, Wm. B. M'Gaffick and Andrew M'Gaffick Ex'rs.

Personal property to amount of $96 45 100 by widow of Josiah Todd. John Stentz, Esq., Executor.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Sam'l Kelly, late of the boro. New Brighton, deceased. Robt. Mehard and F. W. Williams, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $265 58 100, by widow of Joseph Alcorn, Moon tp., deceased. Jas. Smith, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount $300, by Henry Cowan, Greene tp. James Brittain, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow of James Carothers, Greene tp., deceased. Robt. Whitehill, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow John A. Braden. Raccoon tp., deceased Rebecca Braden, Adm'rx.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Harvey Gamble, Greene tp., deceased. Rosanuah Gamble, Adm'rx.

Personal property to amount of $135 33 100, and balance out of real estate in Lawrence co. to amount of $300, by widow of George M'Kean, dec'd. Henry Kirkpatrick, Adm'r.

JOHN A. FRAZIER,
May 13, '64. Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of HENRY COWAN, Sr., late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

HENRY COWAN, Jr.,
feb3'64. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL NELSON, late of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON, Greene tp.,
apr. 20,64 Executors.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R
ROCHESTER, PA.

TREASURER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 18th day of March 1815, entitled "An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes," &c., and the several subsequent acts supplemental thereto; and the several acts in conformity therewith, requiring and directing the sale of unseated lands for County, State, Boro', School and Road taxes; and the 41st section of the act of April 20th, 1844, authorizing and directing the return and sale of all real estate as unseated lands now sold, in satisfaction of the taxes due and unpaid by the owners thereof; also, the acts authorizing the sale of unseated lots in the boroughs of Beaver, Bridgewater Rochester, and Fallston, borough taxes the following lots and tracts of unseated lands &c., in the County of Beaver, or so much thereof as will pay the arrearage of taxes accrued thereon for the years 1861 and 1862, and so much taxes of previous years as remained unpaid, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on

Monday the 13th of June next,

continuing the same by adjournment if necessary.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
April 8th, 1864. Treasurer of Beaver Co.

☞ Persons desirous of paying the taxes due upon any lot or tract in the following lists, are notified to do so before day of sale; and no property will be withheld from sale on a promise of payment.

NOTE.—All property marked with a (*) is returned under the 41st section of the act of 29th of April 1844.

SALE LIST.

For the Taxes of 1861 and 1862.

	Acr.	No.	Tax
Beaver borough.			
Thompson Wm A part in lots		38,39	1 59
Craig Neville B "		24	1 34
*Denny Wm H "		11	1 33
*Young Peter B "		39	70
Borough township.			
Dickey John S, Academy lot	4	7	88
Hannen Jane, part out lot	5	13	1 20
" " "	9½	17	3 52
Davis Jonathan heirs N. R. 1 out lot,	61	42	76
Mulvanou and Shanon's heirs S. H. C. plan,	½ tax	34	16
Dickey John heirs of N. R. part out lot Sharon,		29	1 32
Stone David, 1 out lot	5	23	1 65
" "	¼		15
*Crickmore Frances D. N. R. part Academy lot		20	1 52
" "		44	29
*Nelson H. B. N. R. house and 3 lots Noss plan		1,2,3	5 70
*Toy Jas heirs of N. R. house and Davidson's plan		32	3 88
*Wray Thos S. ½ house and ½ lot Sharon			71
*Whetmore James N. R. 1 house and lot Sharon			2 69
" " "			71
*Huffman " house & lot			95
*Reisinger Wm heirs of house and 2 lot S. and Co. plan		61,62	3 60
*Scott A. N. R. " Sharon			2 60
" " "			1 05
*Gardner Richd L house & lot *Bridgewater borough.*			80
Kemp Martin or John, lot		8	40
" " " lot		9	46
" " " lot		10	46
Mendenhall Harrison, ½ lot, Mendenhall's plan			30
" "			30
Hays Jos, part out lot Hays pl		21	95
" " "		27	60
" " "		28	40
*Stewart & Guinn house & lot		5,6	18
*Hessen H heirs of, lot, Hemphill's plan		13	18
" " "		14	18
*Small John sr. N. R. lot,		15	18
*Shields D heirs of, h & lot		16	18
*Baker Andrew, 1 lot		18	2 38
*Mitchel Hugh N. R., 1 lot		8	1 98
*Rawdon F. 1 lot Davidson's pl		10	1 98
" " "		40	95
" " " Porter's plan		9	4 70
" " "		4	1 20
" " "		21	3 50
" " "		1	2 08
" " "		2	1 04
" " "		11	1 64
" " "		12	2 08
" " "		1	1 03
" " "		2	1 03
" " "		3	1 03
" " "		4	1 03
" " "		5	1 04
" " "		6	1 04
" " "		18	1 04
" " " p't out lt Vera's pl		19	1 04
*Taylor Milo M, house and lot		20	1 04
" " 1 lot		36	1 13
*Power Thomas 1 lot		14	2 65
" " 1 lot		12	33
" " 1 lot		47	42
Borough township.		48	42
Blackburn's heirs, 1 lot		49	42
Chippewa township.			24
Beaver Manufacturing co, land	87		7 52
Darlington township			
*Hardy A A., land adjoining J P Martin on west			5 16
Darlington borough.			
Owner unknown, 1 lot		89	31
Economy township.			
Philips W P, heirs of, 1 lt, Baden		66	42
Swan John 1 lot "		67	08
Boyd Wm 1 lot "			03
Sanpensliker M 1 lot "			24
Rodgers James 1 lot "			24
P F W & C R R tank house a l'd		2	5 90
" " 1 lot Baden			58
" " 1 lot Baden			59
Fallston borough.			
Bradford B. R 1 lot			26
" " 1 lot		5	26
" " 1 lot		6	26
" " 1 lot		7	26
Meanor Mrs 1 lot Williams pl		8	36
Welsh Nancy 1 lot "		12	88
" " 1 lot "		23	88
" " 1 lot "		36	88
" " 1 lot "		37	88
" " 1 lot "		44	89
" " 1 lot "		45	90
" " 1 lot "		46	88
Dundas Jas 1 lot		51	08
" " 1 lot			08
" " 1 lot			08
" " 1 lot			08
" " 1 lot			08
Mason Elis'th 1 lot			10
" " 1 lot		19	10
" " 1 lot		50	10
" " 1 lot		26	10
" " 1 lot		27	10
" " 1 lot		28	10
Presbyterian Church 1 frame h & lot, Williams plan			
Owner unk'n suppo'd S Dunham			
" "			
*Kelly Robert, 1 coal lot			
*Thornily Tho. h'rs of 1 out lot			
*Walton Sarah 1 lot Williams' pl			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
Glasgow borough.			
Lippencott's oil site			
Phillips Wm P "			
Georgetown borough.			
Gilmore's heirs 1 lot			78
John, heirs of, 1 lot			38
Hookstown borough.			
Wright Hugh 1 lot			88
Hanover township.			
Woodrow Othniel land		30	1 88
Industry township.			
Shumaker Adam 1 lot Industry			47
Krieger Peter house and lot			1 57
Patterson & Scuddy land near Cook's ferry		2	51
C & P R R co. land		3	90
Findley Wm "		31	26
Moon township.			
Moore James land		30	69
Rando Michael heirs' land		38	80
Hendrickson Amariah "		9	2 57
New Brighton borough.			
Chambers Mark 1 out lot B. Townsend's plan			1 05
do do 1 lot do		11	2 48
do do 1 lot do		12	2 48
Gill Wm water lot			95
Honeywell R 1 lot M'Combs pl		5	3 88
Leslie Eliz'th 1 lot School pl			76
Pardee James parts of lots		161-2	5 60
Fitzpatrick Edward 1 lot		271	1 59
Gould Maria 1 lot			75
" " 1 lot			75
Haven D H house and lot		186	3 75
Arbuthnot " M'Combs pl			5 00
Seibert Nicholas 1 lot			75
" " 1 lot			75
Winans Jno S 1 lot		157	1 25
" " 1 lot		158	63
M'Gowan James jr land		14	2 60
Reno T T 1 lot		120	41
" " 1 lot		121	42
" " 1 lot		122	42
*Mellon & Kelly water lot		2	12 25
*Fombell Lucien heirs of land		13	21 42
" " " shop & two lots		14,15	5 13
*Gill William tow path *New Sewickly township.*			3 43
*Mace Lydia 1 lot Unionville			21
*Bent J W land		1	25
*Ford William house and land		4	1 11
North Sewickly township.			
David Ramsey land		5	70
Hudson Richard land		28	1 60
Robertson Jackson land		24	2 84
*Welsh Henry house and lot			96
*Chew Benjamin land			40
Ohio township.			
*Steel William land		20	60
Briggs Henry 1 lot West Salem			05
" " "			05
M'Master Andrew land *Phillipsburg borough.*			1 08
Sproul, Loomis & co., house and lot and land			6 90
Pulaski township.			
M'Guire Mary land		8	1 31
Phillips Wm P " land		9	2 56
" " land		10	1 79
Raccoon township.			
Neville Thos land on river between Capt Allen & Mr Jack		10	31
Sterling Wm 1 lot *Rochester township.*			13
Davidson William part in lot Balesville		1	47
Porter Wm land		10	2 75
Rannen Joseph land		13	3 30
Hennon Jas 1 lot Hennon's pl			20
*Logan Robert heirs of land		11	4 57
*P F W & C R R house and lot Ramsey's plan			98
" " " land			75
*Hero Elim		½	7 70
*Linton John two lots parts of		50	85 77
" " land		5	1 26
" " land		57	5 77
Rochester borough.			
Boles Chas heirs 1 lot Boles pl			76
Bonbright Wm 1 lot Mendenhall's plan			72
Chesney E 1 lot Gould's plan		33	19
Erbe Augustine 1 lot do		14	42
Erie Canal co 1 lot do			79
Hailman G W 1 lot do			23
Hartshorn H D 1 lot Boles' pl			1 94
Hopson John 1 lot Gould's pl		6	24
Kaler J J 1 lot do		76	57
P F W & C R R land		23	13
Warnock Jas 1 lot Finney's pl			37
Wasson John 1 house and lot			3 16
Benz Adam 1 lot Gould's plan		48	19
Fulton Geo W 1 lot Pinney's pl			36
Harrop Saml 1 lot do		535	30
Dickson Dr Jos brick h & lot			10 50
do do 2 lots shop & stable			10
do do 1 lot Bonbright pl			05
Blake Jno 1 lot C P & R R co			1 10
do do do			1 10
do do do			1 10
Porter Jas 1 brick house			2 48
Dorsey J C 1 lot Reno's pl			05
do do do			05
do do do			05
Dawson Wm 1 lot			03
do do			08
Green Delilah land Wasson tr't		2	38
Mulvonon P 1 lot Stewart's pl			05
M'Gaw James land		22	1 15
Javens Henry's heirs 1 lot Waring's plan			05
do do do do			05
do do do do			05
Pennard Robt 1 lot Renos plan		40	05
do do do Pinney pl			05
Pifer John 1 lot Gould's plan			10
Rawdon F 1 lot Rawden's plan			04
do do do do			04
do do do do			04
do do do do			04
do do do do			04
Stiefield Nancy land		21	72
Sullivan Michael 1 lot		74	1 21
Shaffer Conrad 1 lot Gould's pl			24
Rinehart B house & lot do			40
Baughton Polly 1 lot & stable			62
Neil Lewis 1 lot Gould's plan			10
Wright David 1 lot Wasson's pl			10
Waidselmidt H 1 lot Gould's pl			10
*Collins H H lot & starch fact'y			17 02
* do do 1 lot above factory			30
*C & P R R co house and lot			1 00

Apr13 JOHN CAUGHEY, Treas'r.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes, for 1864, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Georgetown,	May 23,	Hamilton's hotel.	
Glasgow & Ohio,	do 24,	Smith's do	
Industry,	do 25,	Eakin's do	
Phillipsburgh,	do 26,	Bimber's do	
Freedom,	do 27,	M'Caskey's store.	
Beaver,	do 28,	Treas. Office.	
Harmony.	do 30,	Store.	
Rochester tp.,	do 31,	Wm. Johnson's hotel.	
do boro.,	June 1,	do do	
Bridgewater,	do 2,	Ankeny's do	
Patterson tp.,	do 3,	Robertson's store.	
Beaver,	do 4,	Treas. Office	
Brighton tp.,	do 14,	R. Eakin's.	
North Sewickly,	do 15,	N. Hazens.	
Franklin,	do 16,	Autenreith's store.	
Marion,	do 17,	G. Hartzell.	
Beaver,	do 18,	Treas. Office.	
New Brighton,	do 20,	Huron House.	
Pulaski tp.,	do 21,	R. Wallace's.	
New Sewickly,	do 22,	G. Rauscher's.	
Economy,	do 23,	Geo. Minis's.	
Fallston,	do 24,	Toll house.	
Beaver,	do 25,	Treas. Office.	
Chippewa tp.,	do 27,	Mrs. Cunningham's.	
Big Beaver,	do 28,	Graebing hotel.	
Darlington tp.,	do 29,	J. P. Dilworth's.	
do boro.,	do 30,	A. J. Cook's.	
South Beaver,	July 1,	Joseph Lawrence.	
Beaver,	do 2&4,	Treas. Office.	
Ohio & S. Beaver,	do 5,	Kerr's store.	
Ohio tp.,	do 6,	M. R. Daringer's.	
Raccoon tp.,	do 7,	D. Ewing's.	
Moon tp.,	do 8,	Wm. Elliot's.	
Beaver,	do 9,	Office.	
Hookstown,	do 11,	Swearingen's hotel.	
do & Greene,	do 12,	do do.	
Hanover & Green,	do 13,	Geo. Miller's.	
Frankfort	do 14,	H. M. M'Cutcheon's.	
Hanover,	do 15,	Short's store.	
Beaver,	do 16,	Office.	
Independence and Hopewell,	do 18,	Reed & Kerr's store.	
Independence,	do 19,	J. Holmes	
Hopewell,	do

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
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HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
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HON. JAMES McPEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

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Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
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HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

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HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
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Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

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HON. GEO. WILSON,
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HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD,
Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL,
Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO,
Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES,
Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA,
Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO,
Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

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For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

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ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

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BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft: also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [de16

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JAS. REED, sr., late of Hanover tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES REED, jr., Adm'r.,
jan6'64, Hanover tp.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of
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OFFICE IN
The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of
dec16] *the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.*

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
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We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

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May 7. PRINCIPAL.

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mar26:1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of CLARINDA WARREN, late of South Beaver tp, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

J. STEWART ELDER,
Adm'r *de bonis non.*
Feb27 South Beaver tp.

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mar26

A THOUSAND YEARS,
Work's Great War Song, Words and Music, in January Number.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE! — CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.— Volume VIII.

The Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year *gratis* to one person (who will act as Agent), at an post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer.

Address, with five cents enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY,
Publisher,
1308 Chuestnut St., Phila., Pa

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.
je17,63 EPHM. SMITH.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOSIAH TODD, dec'd., late of Industry twp, Beaver co, Pa, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Executor,
mar 2, '64 Ohio tp.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest."—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."
Sept. 9'63 L. N. AZEMIS.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment; which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May7.

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600 000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport, Ferry, Bhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Estate of Harvey Gamble, dec'd.

LETERS of administration on the estate of HARVEY GAMBLE, late of Greene township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BRITTAIN, Adm'r.,
feb10,64 Greene tp.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby givenen that letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM B. MCGAFFICK, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Penn., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. C. WILSON, Administrator,
apr27,'64 Beaver, Pa.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *farce.*"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch.*"—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY,

and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
Five copies.....12 00
Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the amt in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., May 1st, 1864:

Brown H J	Irwin Mrs Agness
Coler Wm	Ingalls Chas I
Dunlap Mrs Mary	Heller Miss A
Davis Mrs J I	McClure James
Davis Hellery	Mullan Richard
Davis Catharine	McDonald Horrace
Evans Mary E	Moore Martha G
Easton Miss Lotti	Moore Miss Hattie
Garside Wm	Niblock Capt R
Garber George	Rape Henry
Gasaway Maggie M	Shriver & Co
Hoffman Mrs	Soule James E 2
Huff James	Sibert A G
Hartman Andrew 2	Stewart W G
Holterman Henry	White Rev Robt.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

☞ Office hours, during the summer, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., April 30, 1864

Apple Mary	Irons David
Bard J T	Jackson Esther
Blazure J S	Johnson Richmond
Carothers J C	Mead Cyrus
Campbell Mollie	McElhady J
Cavitt Lou	McCarty Mrs Henry
Dickenson Mrs E	Scroggins Ellen
Daggett & Edgerly	Smith G L
Elliott M W	Searight John
Fisher Ph. lip	Whitsell L
Hanse W	Whitsell S C
Haker Caroline	Witchie Catharine
Hall Mary	Wilson Martha

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J ANDERSON, P. M.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

Annual List 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the Annual Lists of Taxes for 1863, are now in the hands of the Assistant Assessors, and will be open to inspection for FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof.

During that period, appeals will be heard and determined by the undersigned at his office, in Beaver.

N. B. All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter or thing complained of.

S. DAVENPORT.
U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
May 16th, 1864.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Hon. Judges of said Court: In the matter of exceptions to the account of Agnes Carothers and Jesse Carothers, Administrators of the estate of John Carothers, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of James Carothers, dec'd.

And now, to wit, Feb. 24th, 1864, the Court appoint James S. Rutan, Esq., an Auditor to take testimony and report the facts on the exceptions. [A true Extract.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Court House, in Beaver, on Tuesday the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time parties interested, and their attornies, will attend if they think proper.

may11'64 J. S. RUTAN, Auditor.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS of the estate of Col. RICHARD P. ROBERTS, dec'd., will be sold at public vendue, at the house of H. Hice, Esq., in Beaver, on

TUESDAY, MAY 24th, 1864,

commencing at 9 o'clock, embracing Bedsteads, beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Carpets, Cupboard ware, Buggy, Harness, etc., etc. Credit given with approved security. WM. HENRY,
may10'64 Executor.

The Bugle Call! *The War has begun!*
War to Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article,* and the following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or in stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or in stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and many leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as *the best known to the profession.* Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them *by the gross.*

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success lies with the *fact that his articles are pure,* and *they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders! Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late